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EXERCISES

IN

MAP GEOGRAPHY

FOR

JUNIOR PUPILS.

BY

GEORGE MOIR,

PRINCIPAL, ST. MARY'S PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

SEVENTH EDITION—CORRECTED AND ENLARGED.

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insiste

TORONTO:

P, CLARK CO., LIMITED, 9 FRONT STREET WEST.

1884.

Entered according to Aet of Parliament of Canada, in the year one thousand eight hundred and eighty, by H. FRED SHARP, in the Office of the Minister of Agriculture.

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PREFACE.

The following pages contain simply the "Geography Notes" which have been used in the St. Mary's Pub'ic Schools for the past three years. To save the time necessary for the teachers to write them on the black boards, and the pupils to copy them into their exercise books is the cause of their appearing in type. The principal Geographical facts relating to each Continent are arranged in order, so that the learner is enabled to see at a glance, not only WHAT he or she is expected to do, but HOW it is to be done. Though designed to be general, the Geographical knowledge contained therein will be found sufficient to prepare students for Third, or even Second Class Certificates.

GEO. MOIR.

St. Mary's, 1878.

PREFACE TO SEVENTH EDITION.

The extensive and rapidly increasing demand for this little volume of exercises clearly proves the existence of a very general opinion that some work of this kind is required to meet an actual want. In order still more to deserve favor the PRESENT EDITION has been carefully revised, enlarged and improved—several typographical errors have been corrected and TWELVE of Johnston's Maps inserted. The maps though small, are remarkably distinct and render THE EXERCISES complete in themselves at a very small additional cost. The principal definitions are given in full and several examination papers added.

G. M.

St. Mary's, 1883.

TO THE TEACHER.

Pupils should not be allowed merely to learn by rote the lists of Countries, Mountains, Capes, &c., &c., belonging to any Continent—a thorough knowledge of the exact location of everything mentioned should be insisted on.

THE WORLD.

The surface of the earth consists of land and water, but there is much more water than land.

The largest division of land is called a CONTINENT and the largest division of water an OCEAN.

THERE ARE FIVE CONTINENTS, VIZ.:

1. AMERICA.
2. EUROPE.
3. ASIA.
4. AFRICA.
5. OCEANIA.

Europe, Asia and Africa are often termed the OLD WORLD. America is called the NEW WORLD because it is only about 400 years since Columbus discovered it.

THERE ARE FIVE OCEANS, VIZ.:

The ATLANTIC, between America on the one side and Europe and Africa on the other.

" PACIFIC, between America and Asia.

" INDIAN, south of Asia.

" ARTIC, around the North Pole.

" ANTARTIC, around the South Pole.

A MAP is a picture of the Earth, or a part of it on a plain surface. The upper part of a map is NORTH; the lower, SOUTH; the right hand side, EAST; the left hand side, WEST.

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IMPORTANT GEOGRAPHICAL DEFINITIONS.

Aborigines—The first inhabitants of a country.

Affluent—A stream that flows into another; a tributary.

Antipodes—People who live on opposite sides of the earth, having the feet directly opposite to ours.

Archipelago—A sea on the east of Greece, a sea containing many islands.

Atmosphere—The air which surrounds the earth.

Aurora Borealis—A streaming light originating in the polar heavens; Northern Lights.

Avalanche—A slip of snow from the side of a mountain.

Axis—An axle; an imaginary straight line passing through the centre of the earth.

Basin—A territory drained by a river and its tributaries; a small arm of the sea.

Bay—An inlet of the sea.

Beach—The land adjoining a sea or lake, washed by the tides and waves.

Bluff—A high bank overlooking a sea, lake, or river.

Bog—Wet, spongy ground, containing large quantities of vegetable matter.

Bore—The front of a tidal wave ascending a river.

Cape—A point of land running out into the sea; a headland.

Cascade—A small waterfall.

Cataract—A great waterfall, as Niagara Falls.

Cereal—Grain, as wheat, rye, barley and rice.

Channel—A passage of water connecting two seas.

Climate—The general condition of the weather, especially in respect to heat, moisture and salubrity.

Coast—The part of a country which lies near the sea.

Colony—A settlement in a new country.

Commerce—Trade; buying and selling.

Continent—A large body of land, as North America.

Crater—The mouth of a volcano.

Creek—A brook; a small bay.

Current—A stream of water or air.

Cyclone—A violent hurricane, moving in a great circle.

Delta—An alluvial tract of land enclosed between the different channels at the mouth of certain rivers, as the Delta of the Nile.

Desert—A barren region. Deserts are usually caused by scarcity of rain, or by the presence of a large proportion of salt in the soil.

Doldrums—A sea term for the region of calms in tropical seas. They are much dreaded by mariners.

Downs—The name given to the rounded hills in the south of England.

Dune—Sand hills formed by the wind.

Earthquake—A shaking of the Earth's surface. Violent earthquakes are attended by upheavals, depressions and rents in the ground. They are most common in tropical countries.

Empire—A country ruled by an emperor, a number of countries united under one sovereign, as the British Empire.

Emporium—A commercial town.

Equator—A great circle passing round the Earth east and west, equi-distant from the poles, and dividing the Earth's surface into northern and southern hemispheres.

Estuary—The mouth of a river, or the part affected by the tide.

Exotic—A plant introduced from abroad.

Exports—Goods sent out of a country.

Fauna—The animals of a given country.

Firth—An arm of the sea, as the Firth of Forth.

Flora—The plants of a given country.

Geyser—An Icelandic word applied to the boiling springs of Iceland.

Glacier—A large mass of ice and snow which moves down the more elevated valleys of snow-covered mountains. The Alps are noted for glaciers.

Gulf—An inlet of the sea

Harbour—A small inlet of the sea, containing safe anchorage for vessels.

Hemisphere—Half a sphere or ball. The Earth is divided by the equator into the northern and southern hemispheres.

Horizon—The circle which bounds the view where the earth and sky seem to meet, is called the sensible horizon. A great circle parallel with this, dividing the Earth into upper and lower hemispheres, is called the rational horizon.

Iceberg—A large mass of ice often found floating in polar seas. Icebergs rise from 50 to 200 feet above the water, and about seven-eights of their bulk are submerged.

Imports—Goods brought into a country from abroad.

Island—A portion of land surrounded by water, Islands are said to be continental when they are near a continent, and pelagic when in mid ocean.

Isthmus—A narrow strip of land connecting countries as the Isthmus of Panama.

Lagoon—A shallow portion of salt water separated from the sea by a beach or reef. Lagoons within coral reefs are common among the islands of the Pacific.

Latitude—Distance from the equator, measured in degress on a meridian. It is either north or south, and cannot exceed 90°. The ancients supposed the Earth's measurement was much greater from east to west than from north to south.

Llanos—A term applied to the level treeless plains in the basin of the Orinoco in South America.

Longitude—Distance east or west from the first meridian, measured in degrees. The highest longitude is 180°.

Meridian—An imaginary line passing from pole to pole, and cutting the equator at right angles.

Monarchy—A government in which the supreme power is lodged in one person, as in Russia.

Monsoon—A periodical wind of India, blowing half the year from the north-east and the other half from the south-west.

Mountain—Any great elevation of the Earth's surface above the general level.

Oasis—A fertile spot in a desert.

Ocean—A vast body of salt water seperating continents.

Oceania or **Oceanica**—A term applied to the islands of the Pacific Ocean, taken collectively.

Pampas—The treeless plains between the Rio de La Plata and the Andes, in South America. They are covered with tall grass. Vast herds of wild cattle and horses roam over the pampas.

Peninsula—A portion of land nearly surrounded by water, as Nova Scotia.

Plain—A level open country.

Plateau—An elevated plain; a table-land.

Pole—The extremeties of the Earth's axis are called the poles—*the north pole* and *the south pole.*

Prairie—A term applied to the grass-covered plains in the basin of the Mississippi.

Promontory—A high cape; a headland.

Province—A colony; a dependency; originally a country obtained by conquest.

Reef—A rocky ridge near the surface of the water.

Republic—A state or country in which the officers of the government are eleeted by the people.

River—A large stream of water flowing over the land.

Savanna—A vast plain, destitute of trees, and covered with grass.

Sea—A large body of salt water.

Silvas—The name given to the forest plains in the basin of the Amazon.

Shore—The land bordering on the sea.

Simoon—A hot, suffocating wind, which blows over the deserts of Arabia.

Sirocco—A hot wind blowing from Africa to the southern shores of Europe.

Sound—A narrow and shallow passage of water.

Steppes—A name given to the plains of Northern Asia.

Strait—A narrow passage of water joining two larger portions.

Tornado—A violent wind, usually of short duration, and confined to narrow limits.

Tropic—A term applied to two circles, one 23° 28′ north of the equator, called the Tropic of Cancer, and the other 23° 28′ south, called the Tropic of Capricorn. They mark the limits of the sun's declination north and south. The sun is never vertical beyond the tropics.

Typhoon—A term applied to the hurricanes occurring in the south-east of Asia and the adjacent islands.

Valley—A hollow between hills or mountains.

Volcano—A burning mountain.

Water-Shed—A ridge of land from which streams flow in opposite directions.

Whirlpool—A circular motion of water caused by the meeting of opposite currents. The Maelström is a celebrated whirlpool on the coast of Norway.

Whirlwind—A rotatory wind. Whirlwinds at sea produce *waterspouts.*

Zone—A belt extending around the Earth. The tropics and polar circles divide the Earth's surface into five zones—*the torrid, the north temperate, south temperate, north frigid, south frigid.*

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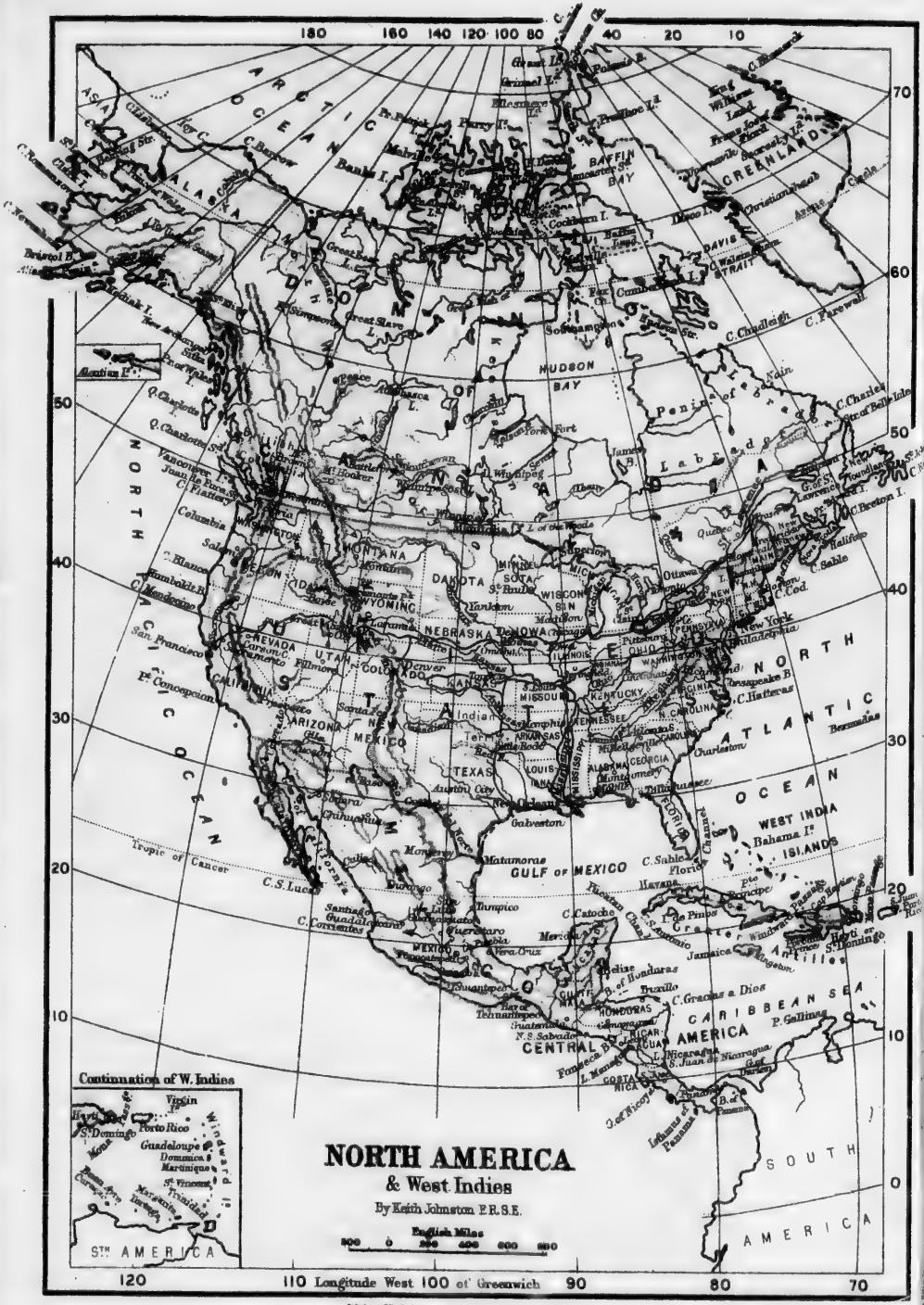

W. & A.K. Johnston, Edinburgh and London

NORTH AMERICA.

COUNTRIES.	CAPITALS.	POSITIONS OF CAPITALS.
Alaska	New Archangel	Sitka Island
Greenland	Good Hope	S. W. Coast
Canada	Ottawa	River Ottawa
United States	Washington	River Potomac
Mexico	Mexico	Lake Tezcuco
Central America	New Guatemala	Near Pacific Coast

MOUNTAIN RANGES.

Rocky	Alleghany	Laurentian

PHYSICAL DIVISION.

Western Slope	Eastern Slope	Basin of Mississippi
Northern Slope	Basin of St. Lawrence	

RIVERS.

WESTERN SLOPE.

Colorado	Columbia	Yukon, or Kwickpack
Sacramento	Fraser	

NORTHERN SLOPE.

Colville	Churchill	Moose
Mackenzie	Nelson	Rupert
Coppermine	Severn	East Main
Great Fish	Albany	Great Whale

EASTERN SLOPE.

St. John	Hudson	James
Penobscot	Susquehanna	Roanoke
Kennebec	Potomac	Savannah

BASIN OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

Mississippi	Brazos	Rio Grande
Sabine	Colorado	

TRIBUTARIES OF MISSISSIPPI FROM WEST.

Des Moines	Arkansas	Red
Missouri		

TRIBUTARIES OF MISSISSIPPI FROM EAST.

Illinois	Ohio

BASIN OF ST. LAWRENCE.

The St. Lawrence and its Tributaries.

TRIBUTARIES FROM THE NORTH.

Ottawa	St. Charles	Sauguenay
St. Maurice		

RIVERS—*Continued.*

TRIBUTARIES FROM THE SOUTH.

Richelieu	St. Francis	Chaudiere
Yamaska		

CAPES.

Brewster	Charles	Race
Farwell	Bald	Ray
Cod	Catoche	Mendocino
May	Gracios a-Dios	Flattery
Hatteras	Corrientes	Icy
Sable	St. Lucas	Bathurst

ISLANDS.

Melville	Newfoundland	Bahamas
Banks	Anticosti	Vancouver
Cockburn	Prince Edward	Queen Charlotte's
Cumberland	Cape Breton	Prince of Wales
Greenland	Long Island	Sitka
Iceland	Bermudas	Aleutian

WEST INDIA ISLANDS.

Cuba	Hayti	Jamaica
Porto Rico		

PENINSULAS.

Labrador	Florida	Lower California
Nova Scotia	Yucatan	Alaska

SEAS.

Caribbean	Behring

GULFS AND BAYS.

Boothia	Miramichi	Campeachey
Baffin's	Verte	Honduras
Hudson	Fundy	Tehauntepec
James'	Delaware	California
St. Lawrence	Chesapeake	San Francisco
Chaleur	Mexico	Georgia

STRAITS AND CHANNELS.

Hudson	Canso	Yucatan
Davis	Florida	Juan-de-Fuca
Belle Isle	Windward Pass	Behring
Northumberland	Mona Pass	

SOUNDS.

Lancaster	Long Island	Norton
Franklin	Nootka	

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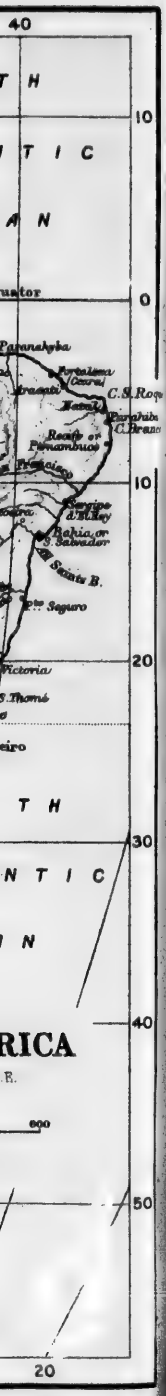

LAKES.

Great Bear	Woods	Ontario
Great Slave	Rainy	Simcoe
Arthabaska	Superior	Nipissing
Wollaston	Huron	St. John
Deer	Michigan	Champlain
Winnipeg	St. Clair	Great Salt
Manitoba	Erie	

ISTHMUSES.

Darien	Carrying Place	Chignecto

DESERT.

Great American

SOUTH AMERICA.

COUNTRIES.	CAPITALS.	POSITION OF CAPITALS.
Brazil	Rio Janeiro	East Coast
French Guiana	Cayenne	Island off Coast
Dutch Guiana	Paramaribo	River Surinam
British Guiana	Georgetown	River Demerara
Venezuela	Caraccas	Near North Coast
New Grenada	Bogota	River Bogota
Ecuador	Quito	River Esmeraldas
Peru	Lima	River Rimac
Bolivia	Chupuisaca	Near River Pilcomayo
La Plata	Buenos Ayres	River La Plata
Uruguay	Monte Video	River Rio-de-la Plata
Paraguay	Assumption	River Paraguay
Chili	Santiago	River Maypocha
Patagonia	Puntas Arenas	Strait of Magellan

MOUNTAIN RANGES.

Andes	Espinhaco, or Brazilian	Parima

PHYSICAL DIVISIONS.

Wastern Slope	Eastern Slope	Basin of Parana
Northern Slope	Basin of Amazon	

RIVERS.

WESTERN SLOPE.

Maypocha	Rimac	Esmeraldas

NORTHERM SLOPE.

Magdalena	Essequibo	Berbice
Orinoco	Demerara	Surinam

EASTERN SLOPE.

Paranahyba	Francisco	Belmonte

BASIN OF AMAZON.

The Amazon and its Tributaries.

TRIBUTARIES FROM NORTH.

Napo	Yapura	Rio Negro

TRIBUTARIES FROM SOUTH.

Yucayali	Purus	Topayos
Yutay	Madeira	Zingu

BASIN OF PARANA.

The Parana and its Tributaries.

TRIBUTARIES FROM NORTH AND EAST.

Paraguay Uruguay

TRIBUTARIES FROM WEST.

Pilcomayo	Vermejo	Salado

The union of the Parana and Uruguay forms the *Estuary* of the Rio-de-la Plata.

CAPES.

Gallinas	St. Roque	Horn
Grange	Frio	Blanco

ISLANDS.

Trinidad	Terra-del Fuego	Juan Fernandez
Joanes	Staten	St. Felix
Falkland	Wellington	Galapagos
South Georgia	Chiloe	

PENINSULAS.

Patagonia Tres Montes

SEA.

Caribbean.

GULFS AND BAYS.

Darien	All Saints	Penos
Maracaybo	San Matias	Guayaquil
Paria	St. George	Panama

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Ontario
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British
N. W.

Simcoe
Grey .
Bruce .
Huron
Lambto

Kent .
Essex .
Elgin .
Norfolk
Haldim
Welland

STRAITS AND CHANNELS.

Magellan — Le Maire

LAKES.

Maracaybo — Titicaca

DOMINION OF CANADA.

(FORMED, 1867.)

PROVINCES.	CAPITALS.	POSITION OF CAPITALS.
Ontario	Toronto	Toronto Bay
Quebec	Quebec	St. Lawrence River
New Brunswick	Fredericton	St. John River
Nova Scotia	Halifax	Halifax Harbor
Prince Edward Is'and	Charlottetown	Hillsboro' Bay
Manitoba	Winnipeg	Red River
British Columbia	Victoria	Vancouver Island
N. W. Territory	Regina	River Pile o' Bones

ONTARIO.

COUNTIES.	CHIEF TOWNS. [County Towns are mentioned first].
ON LAKE HURON AND GEORGIAN BAY.	
Simcoe	Barrie, Bradford, Collingwood, Orillia
Grey	Owen Sound, Durham, Meaford
Bruce	Walkerton, Southampton, Kincardine
Huron	Goderich, Clinton, Exeter, Seaforth
Lambton	Sarnia, Petrolia, Point Edward
ON LAKE ERIE.	
Kent	Chatham, Bothwell, Ridgetown
Essex	Sandwich, Windsor, Amherstburg
Elgin	St. Thomas, Port Stanley, Pt. Burwell, Aylmer
Norfolk	Simcoe, Port Dover, Port Rowan
Haldimand	Cayuga, Caledonia, Dunville
Welland	Welland, Thorold, Port Colborne

COUNTIES—CHIEF TOWNS—*(Continued).*

ON LAKE ONTARIO.

Lincoln	St. Catharines, Niagara, Port Dalhousie
Wentworth	Hamilton, Dundas
Halton	Milton, Georgetown, Oakville
Peel	Brampton, Streetsville, Port Credit
York	Toronto, Newmarket, Aurora
Ontario	Whitby, Oshawa, Uxbridge
Durham	Port Hope, Newcastle, Bowmanville
Northumberland	Cobourg, Brighton, Colborne
Prince Edward	Picton
Hastings	Belleville, Trenton, Madoc
Lennox	Napanee
Addington	Bath, Newburgh

ON RIVER ST. LAWRENCE.

Frontenac	Kingston, Portsmouth
Leeds	Brockville, Gananoque
Grenville	Prescott, Merrickville
Stormont	Cornwall
Glengarry	Alexandria, Lancaster

ON RIVER OTTAWA.

Prescott	L'Original, Hawkesbury
Russell	Russell
Carleton	Ottawa, New Edinburgh
Lanark	Perth, Smith's Falls, Carleton Place
Renfrew	Pembroke, Renfrew, Arnprior

INLAND COUNTIES NORTH OF LAKE ONTARIO.

Peterborough	Peterborough, Ashburnham, Hastings
Victoria	Lindsay, Omemee, Bobcaygeon

INLAND COUNTIES IN WESTERN PENINSULA.

Wellington	Guelph, Elora, Fergus, Orangeville, Mt. Forest
Perth	Stratford, St. Mary's, Mitchell, Listowel
Waterloo	Berlin, Galt, Preston, Ayr
Oxford	Woodstock, Ingersoll, Norwich, Tilsonburg
Brant	Brantford, Paris
Middlesex	London, Strathroy, Lucan, Parkhill

DISTRICTS.

Algoma	Sault Ste. Marie
Muskoka	Bracebridge
Nipissing	Mattawa

PARLIAMENTARY RIDINGS.

Bothwell	Cardwell	Dunville
Monck	Bothwell	Bolton

RIVERS.

Spanish	Sable	Moira
French	Sydenham	Petawawa
Maganetawan	Thames	Bonnechere
Severn	Grand	Madawaska
Nottawasaga	Humber	Mississippi
Saugeen	Don	Rideau
Maitland	Trent	Nation

BOUNDARY RIVERS.

St. Mary	Detroit	St. Lawrence
St. Clair	Niagara	Ottawa

ISLANDS.

St. Joseph	St. Ann's	Goat
Drummond	Pelee	Ambers
Cockburn	Long Point	Wolfe
Manitoulin	Grand	Allumette
Walpole	Navy	Calumet

GULFS AND BAYS.

Thunder	Nottawasaga.	Toronto
Georgian	Burlington	Quinté

CITIES.

Ottawa	Toronto	Brantford
Kingston	Hamilton	Guelph
Belleville	St. Catharines	London
St. Thomas		

CANALS.

Welland	Rideau	Sault Ste. Marie (Through U. S. Territory.)

PRINCIPAL RAILWAYS.

NAME.	TERMINI.
Grand Trunk	Detroit aud River du Loup
Grand Trunk S. Extension	Richmond, Que. and Portland, Me.
Great Western	Suspension Bridge and Windsor
Great Western, Toronto Branch	Hamilton and Toronto
Air Line of Great Western	St. Thomas and Glencoe
Great Western, Sarnia Branch	London and Sarnia
London and Port Stanley	London and Port Stanley
Canada Southern	Buffalo and Amherstburg
London, Huron and Bruce	London and Wingham
Toronto, Grey and Bruce	Toronto and Owen Sound
Wellington, Grey and Bruce	Southampton and Harrisburg
Wellington, Grey & Bruce S. Ext'n.	Kincardine and Palmerston
Credit Valley	Toronto and St. Thomas

RAILWAYS—*Continued.*

NAME.	TERMINI.
Welland	Port Dalhousie and Fort Erie
Toronto and Nipissing	Toronto and Coboconck
Northern	Toronto and Meaford
Midland R. R. of Canada	Port Hope and Victoria Harbor
Buffalo and Lake Huron	Buffalo and Goderich
St. Lawrence and Ottawa	Ottawa and Prescott
Georgian Bay and Lake Erie	Wiarton (Colpoy's Bay), Pt. Dover.

THE TEN LARGEST CITIES OF THE DOMINION.

Montreal	Halifax	London
Toronto	Hamilton	St. Catharines
Quebec	Ottawa	Charlottetown
Sr. John		

BOUNDARIES.

Ontario is bounded on the north by English River, Lake St. Joseph, Albany River and James Bay; on the east by the Province of Quebec and the Ottawa River; on the south-east and south by the River St. Lawrence, Lake Ontario and Lake Erie; on the south-west and west by the River Detroit, Lake St. Clair, River St. Clair, Lake Huron, River St. Mary, Lake Superior, the United States and Lake of the Woods.

QUEBEC.

CITIES.

Quebec	Three Rivers	Sherbrooke
Montreal	St. Hyacinthe	Sorel

ISLANDS.

Magdalen	Anticosti	Montreal
Bonaventure	Orleans	Jesus

RIVERS.

St. Lawrence	Richelieu	Gatineau
St. Maurice	Yamaska	Coulogne
St. Charles	St. Francis	Petite Nation
Saguenay	Chaudiere	Rouge

PLACES OF NOTE.

Tadousac	Point Levis	Father Point.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

CHIEF CITIES AND TOWNS.

Fredericton	St. Andrews	Campbelltown
St. John	Chatham	Dalhousie
Woodstock	Dorchester	

RIVERS.

St. John	Restigouche	Miramichi

BAYS.

Chaleur	Verte	Chignecto
Miramichi	Fundy	Cumberland Basin

NOVA SCOTIA AND CAPE BRETON.

CHIEF CITIES AND TOWNS.

Halifax	Pictou	Yarmouth
Liverpool	Windsor	Lunenburg
Sydney	Truro	

RIVERS.

St. Marys	Liverpool	Annapolis
La Have		

BAYS.

Verte	Halifax Harbor	Fundy
St. George's	St. Margaret's	Minas Basin
Bras D'or	Mahone	Minas Channel
Chedabucto	St. Mary's	Cobequid Bay

STRAITS.

Northumberland	Canso

MANITOBA.

RIVERS.

Red	Assiniboine

NORTH-WEST TERRITORY.

RIVERS.

Saskatchewan (North and South Branches), and the Rivers of the Northern Slope of North America

UNITED STATES.

NEW ENGLAND, OR EASTERN STATES.

NAMES.	CHIEF CITIES. [Capitals mentioned first.]
Maine	Augusta, Portland, Bangor
New Hampshire	Concord, Portsmouth, Manchester
Vermont	Montpelier, Middleburg, Burlington
Massachusetts	Boston, Lowell, Springfield
Rhode Island	Providence, Newport
Connecticut	Hartford, New Haven

NORTHERN, OR MIDDLE STATES.

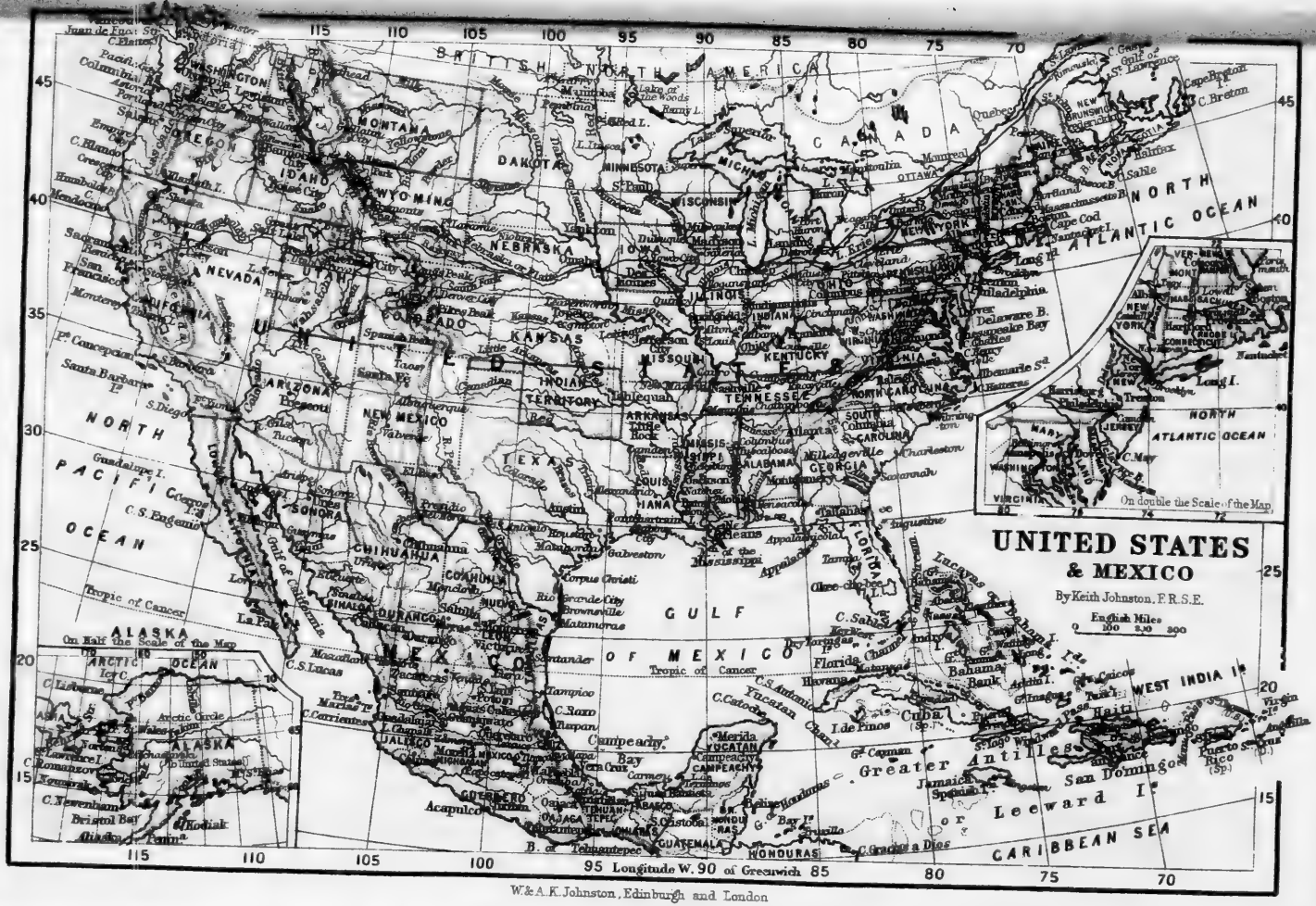
New York	Albany, New York, Buffalo, Rochester
Pennsylvania	Harrisburg, Philadelphia, Pittsburg
New Jersey	Trenton, Newark, Jersey City
Delaware	Dover, Wilmington, Delaware
Maryland	Annapolis, Baltimore
District of Columbia	Washington

SOUTHERN STATES.

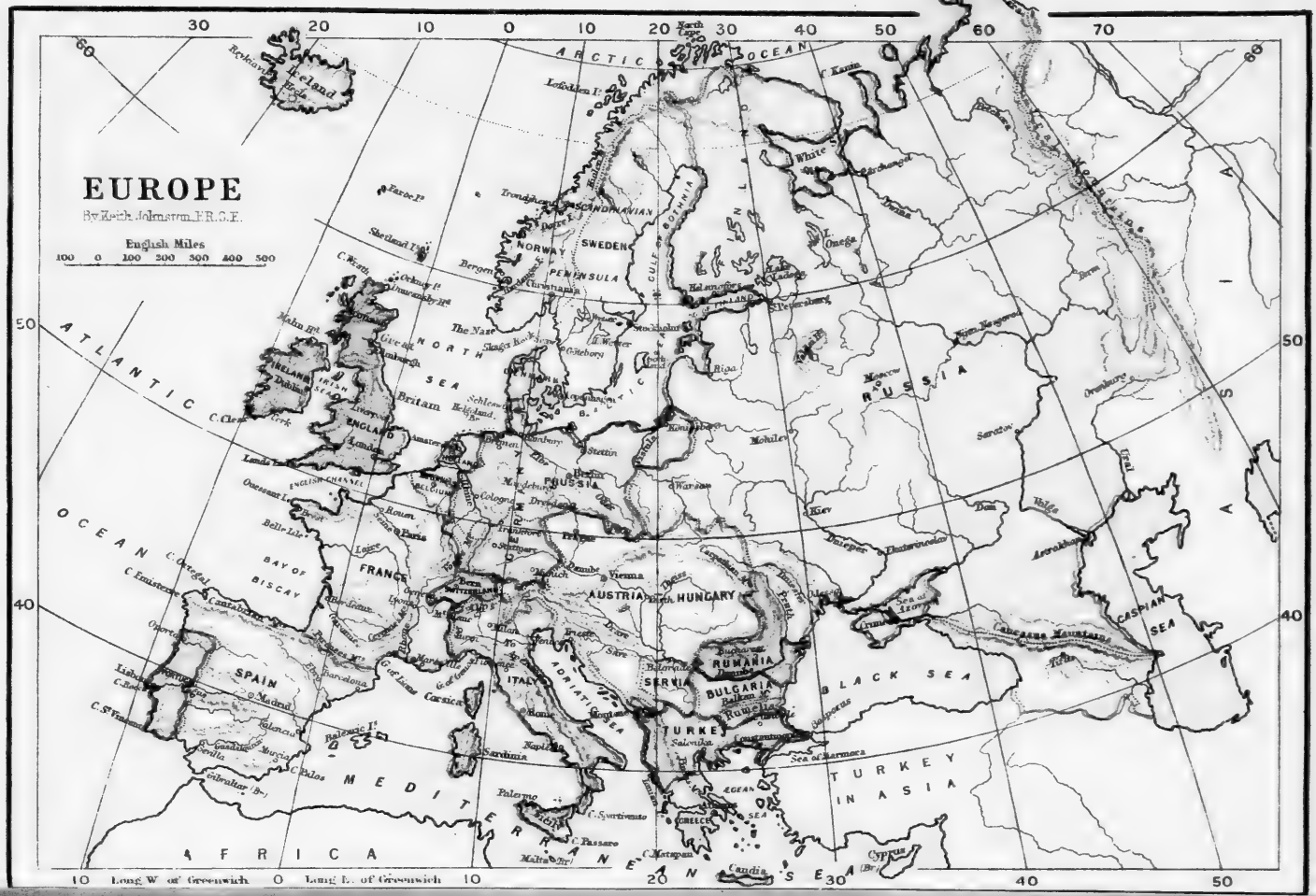
Virginia	Richmond, Petersburg, Mount Vernon
West Virginia	Wheeling
North Carolina	Raleigh
South Carolina	Columbia, Charlestown
Georgia	Milledgeville, Atlanta, Savannah
Florida	Tallahassee, Key West
Alabama	Montgomery, Mobile
Mississippi	Jackson, Vicksburg
Louisiana	New Orleans, Batonrouge
Texas	Austin, Galveston, Houston
Tennessee	Nashville, Memphis
Kentucky	Frankfort, Louisville, Lexington
Arkansas	Little Rock

WESTERN STATES.

Ohio	Columbus, Cincinnati, Cleveland
Indiana	Indianapolis, Terra Haute, Fort Wayne
Illinois	Springfield, Chicago, Quincy
Michigan	Lansing, Detroit, Ann Arbor
Wisconsin	Madison, Milwaukee, Green Bay
Minnesota	St. Paul
Iowa	Des Moines, Davenport, Dubuque



W.&A.K. Johnston, Edinburgh and London



Missouri
Kansas
Nebraska
Colorado
California
Nevada
Oregon

Washington
Idaho
Utah
Arizona
New Mexico
Wyoming
Montana

New York
Philadelphia
Brooklyn
St. Louis

Russia
Sweden
Norway
Denmark
Prussia
Austria
Turkey
Greece
Holland
Belgium
France
Switzerland
Italy
Spain
Portugal

WESTERN STATES—*Continued.*

Missouri	Jefferson, St. Louis, Cairo
Kansas	Tepeka, Lecumpton
Nebraska	Omaha, Lincoln
Colorado	Denver, Golden City
California	Sacramento, San Francisco
Nevada	Carson, Virginia City
Oregon	Salem, Portland, Oregon City

TERRITORIES.

Washington	Dakota	Santa Fe
Idaho	Indian	Cheyenne City
Utah	Alaska	Helena
Arizona	Olympia	Yanktan, Pembina
New Mexico	Boise	Tahlequah
Wyoming	Salt Lake City	New Archangel
Montana	Prescott, Tuscon	

THE TEN LARGEST CITIES.

(In order of size).

New York	Chicago	New Orleans
Philadelphia	Baltimore	San Francisco
Brooklyn	Boston	
St. Louis	Cincinnati	

EUROPE.

COUNTRIES.	CAPITALS.	POSITION OF CAPITALS.
Russia	St. Petersburg	River Neva
Sweden	Stockholm	Lake Malar
Norway	Christiana	Christiana Bay
Denmark	Copenhagen	Sound
Prussia	Berlin	Spree
Austria	Vienna	Danube
Turkey	Constantinople	Bosphorus
Greece	Athens	Near Gulf of Egina
Holland	The Hague	Mouth of Rhine
Belgium	Brussels	River Senne
France	Paris	River Seine
Switzerland	Berne	River Aar
Italy	Rome	River Tiber
Spain	Madrid	Branch of Tagus
Portugal	Lisbon	River Tagus

MOUNTAIN RANGES.

Scandanavian
Alps
Carpathian
Balkan
Apennines
Vosges
Cevenne
Pyrenees
Sierra Nevada
Sierra Morena
Mountains of Toledo
Castile Mountains
Cantabrian
Sierra D'Estrella
Valdia hills of Russia

RIVERS.

FLOW N. THRO. RUSSIA.

Petchora
Mezene
Dwina
Onega

FLOW N. W. TO NORTH SEA.

Duna
Niemen
Vistula
Oder

FLOW W. THRO. SPAIN.

Elbe
Weser
Rhine
Meuse

FLOW N. W. TO BALTIC.

Douro
Tagus
Gaudiana
Gaudalquiver

RIVERS OF FRANCE.

Seine
Loire
Garonne
Rhone

FLOW THROUGH.

Ebro
Po
Tiber
Danube

TRIBS. OF DANUBE.

Theiss
Pruth
Drave
Save

FLOW S. THRO. RUSSIA.

Dniester
Dnieper
Don
Volga

FLOW THRO. NOR. & SWE.

Tornea
Umea
Dal
Glommen

CAPES.

North
The Naze
Skaw
Wrath
Clear
Land's End
La Hague
Ortegal
Finnistere
Roca
St. Vincent
Trafalgar
Tariffa
Gata
Palos
Nao
Teulada
Passaro
Spartivento
Matapan

ISLANDS.

ON THE N. AND W. OF MEDITERRANEAN.

New Spitzbergen
Nova Zembla
Lofoden
Faroe
Orkney
Shetland
Hebrides
Great Britain
Ireland

Balearic—
Minorca
Majorca
Ivica
Corsica
Sardinia
Elba
Sicily
Lipari

OF BALTIC.

Aland
Gottland
Oesel
Zealand
Laaland
Funen
Oland
Bornholm
Rugen

ISLANDS—*Continued.*

Man
Anglesea
Wight

Channel Islands—
Jersey
Guernsey
Alderney
Sark

Malta
Candia
Cyprus
Negropont

Ionian Islands—
Corfu
Cephalonia
Zante

PENINSULAS.

Norway and Sweden
Jutland
Breste

Spain and Portugal
Italy
Morea

Crimea

SEAS.

White
Baltic
North
Irish

Mediterranean
Adriatic
Marmora

Black
Azof
Caspian

GULFS AND BAYS.

Archangel
Onega
Kankalaska
Bothnia
Finland
Riga

Dantzig
Zuiderzee
Biscay
Lyons
Genoa
Venice

Taranto
Lepanto
Egina
Salonika
Perekop
Toganrog

STRAITS AND CHANNELS.

The Sound
Great Belt
Little Belt
Cattegat
Skaggerack
English

Dover
North
St. George's
Bristol
Gibraltar
Bonifacio

Messina
Otranto
Dardanelles
Bosphorous
Yenikale, or Kertch

LAKES.

Onega
Ladoga
Peipus

Wener
Wetter
Malar

Constance
Geneva
Como

Maggiore
Garda

ISTHMUS.

Corinth.

ASIA.

COUNTRIES.	CAPITALS.	POSITION OF CAPITALS.
Siberia (Eastern)	Yakutsk	Lena River
Siberia (Western)	Tabolsk	Irtish River
Turkestan	Bokhara	Near the Oxus
Persia	Teheran	South of Caspian
Turkey in Asia	Smyrna	E. Coast of Med.
Arabia	Mecca	Near Red Sea
Afghanistan	Cabool	Near Hin. Koosh M.
Beloochistan	Kelat	Interior
Hindostan	Calcutta	Ganges
Chinese Empire	Pekin	Near Peiho River
Japan	Yeddo	Niphon Island
INDO-CHINA OR FARTHER INDIA.		
Burmah	Monchobo	N. of Ava
Siam	Bankok	Menan River
Anam	Hue	Coast
Malaya	Singapore	Singapore Island
BRITISH PRESIDENCIES IN HINDOSTAN.		
Bombay	Madras	Bengal

FRENCH POSSESSION IN HINDOSTAN.

Pondicherry

PORTUGUESE POSSESSION IN HINDOSTAN.

Goa

MOUNTAIN RANGES.

Himalaya	Altai	Western Ghauts
Hindoo Koosh	Yabloni	Soliman
Elburz	Thian Shan	Mount Sanai
Taurus	Peling	Mount Ararat
Anti-Taurus	Nan King	Mount Everest, highest peak in the world.
Labanon	Eastern Ghauts	

RIVERS.

SOUTHERN SLOPE.	EASTERN SLOPE.	NORTHERN SLOPE.
Euphrates	Canton	Obi
Tigris	Yang-tse-Kiang	Yenesi
Indus	Hoang Ho	Olen
Ganges	Pei-Ho	Lena
Brahmapootra	Amoor	
Irawady	BASIN OF ARAL AND CASPIAN.	
Menam	Oxus	Emba
Cambodia	Sihon	Ural

OF CAPITALS.
er
ver
Oxus
Caspian
of Med.
Sea
. Koosh M.

o River
land

ver

Island

Ghauts

nai
arat
erest, highest
in the world.

RN SLOPE.

AN.

Behrin
Okhot
Japan
Yellov

Anadi
Penjin
Tartar
Petche
Tonqui

Behrin
Perous
Sangar
Corea

Baikal
Balkas

Gobi

Lopatk
Cambod

New Si
Aleutia
Saghali
Kurile
JAPAN
Niphon
Yesso

Kamsch
Corea

SEAS.

Behring	Chinese	Marmora
Okhotsk	Arabian	Black
Japan	Red	Caspian
Yellow	Mediterranean	Aral

GULFS AND BAYS.

Anadir	Siam	Cambay
Penjina	Bengal	Cutch
Tartary	Martaban	Persian
Petcheelee	Manaar	Suez
Tonquin		

STRAITS AND CHANNELS.

Behring	Formosa	Babelmandeb
Perouse	Malacca	Dardanelles
Sangar	Palks	Bosphorus
Corea	Ormus	

LAKES.

Baikal	Dead Sea	Galilee or
Balkash	Van	Tiberias

ISTHMUS.

Suez

DESERTS.

Gobi	Persian	Arabian

CAPES.

Lopatka	Roumania	Comorin
Cambodia	Negrais	

ISLANDS.

New Siberia	Loo Choo	Andaman
Aleutian	Formosa	Nicobar
Saghalien	Hainan	Ceylon
Kurile	Philippine	Maldives
JAPAN ISLANDS	Borneo	Laccadives
Niphon	Summatra	Cypus
Yesso	Java	Rhodes

PENINSULAS.

Kamschatka	Malaya	Arabia
Corea	Madras	Asia Minor

PLACES OF NOTE.

(Learn where they are and for what remarkable.)

Palestine	Benares	Nepaul
Jerusalem	Delhi	Bhotan
Aleppo	Lucknow	Medina
Damascus	Cawnpore	Besika Bay
Kars	Cashmere	Batoum
Bagdad	Thibet	Khyber Pass

AFRICA.

COUNTRIES.	CAPITALS.	POSITION OF CAPITALS.
Morocco	Morocco	On the Coast
Algeria	Algiers	On the Coast
Tunis	Tunis	On the Coast
Tripoli	Tripoli	On the Coast
Egypt	Cairo	River Nile
Nubia	Khartoum	River Nile
Abyssinia	Gondar	Lake Dembea
Zanguebar Coast	Zanzibar	Zanzibar Islands
Mozambique	Mozambique	On the Coast
Cape Colony	Cape Town	On the Coast
Lower Guinea	Loango	On the Coast
Upper Guinea	Coomasse	River Dah
Senegambia	Bathurst	River Gambia
Soudan	Timbuctoo	River Niger
Madagascar Island	Tananarivo	Near the Centre

MOUNTAIN RANGES.

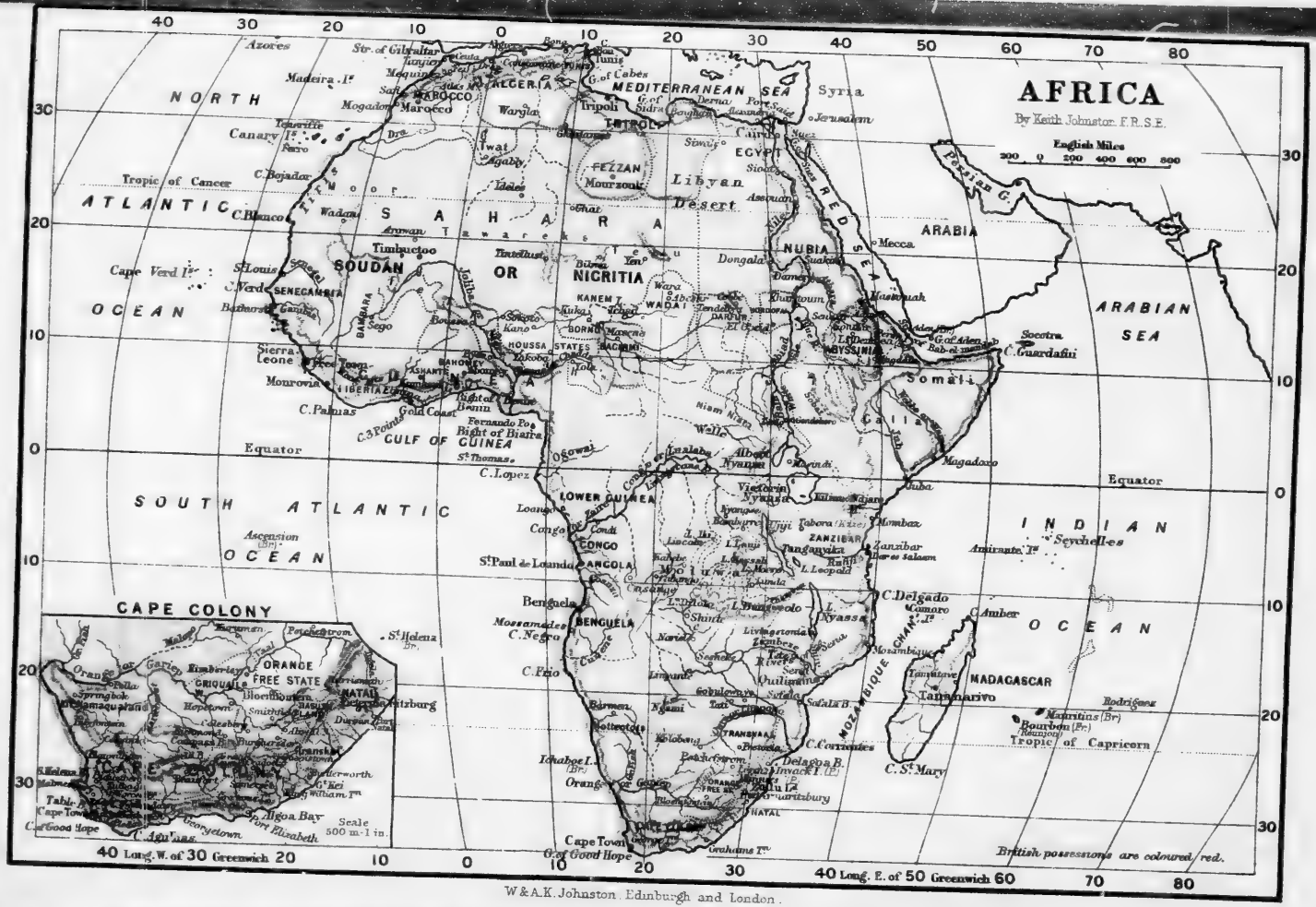
Atlas	Moon	Kong
Abyssinian	Snow	

RIVERS.

Sheliff	Zambesi	Gambia
Nile	Orange	Niger
Livuma	Congo	Senegal

CAPES.

Spartel	St. Mary's	Palmas
Bon	Agulhas	Verde
Guardafui	Good Hope	Blanco
Delgado	Frio	
Amber	Lopez	



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Socot
Seych
Maur

Tunis

Medit

Cabes
Sidra
Aboul
Suez

Gibral

Victor
Albert

ISLANDS.

Socotra	Madagascar	Cape Verde Islands
Seychelles	St. Helena	Canary
Mauritius	Ascension	Azores

PENINSULAS.

Tunis	Somauli	Cape Colony

SEAS.

Mediterranean	Red	Babelmandeb

GULFS AND BAYS.

Cabes	Delagoa	Guinea
Sidra	Table	Biafra
Aboukir	False	Benin
Suez	St. Helena	

STRAITS AND CHANNELS.

Gibraltar	Babelmandeb	Mozambique

LAKES.

Victoria Nyanza	Tanganyika	Tchad
Albert Nyanza		

ISTHMUS.

Suez

DESERT.

Sahara

CANAL.

Suez

OCEANIA.

DIVISIONS.

Malaysia — Australasia — Polynesia

MALAYSIA : PRINCIPAL ISLANDS.

NAME.	BELONGS TO	CAPITAL.
Sumatra	The Dutch	Pelem Bang
Java	The Dutch	Batavia
Borneo	The Dutch	Bruni
Celebes	The Dutch	Macassar
Philippine	Spain	Manilla

AUSTRALASIA : PRINCIPAL ISLANDS.

NAME.	BELONGS TO	CAPITAL.
Australia	Britain	Sydney
Tasmania	Britain	Hobart Town
New Zealand	Britain	Auckland
New Guinea	The Dutch	

POLYNESIA : PRINCIPAL GROUPS.

NAME.	BELONGS TO	CAPITAL.
Sandwich	United States	Honolulu
Society	France	Papiete
Friendly	Independent	
Navigator's	Independent	

STRAITS.

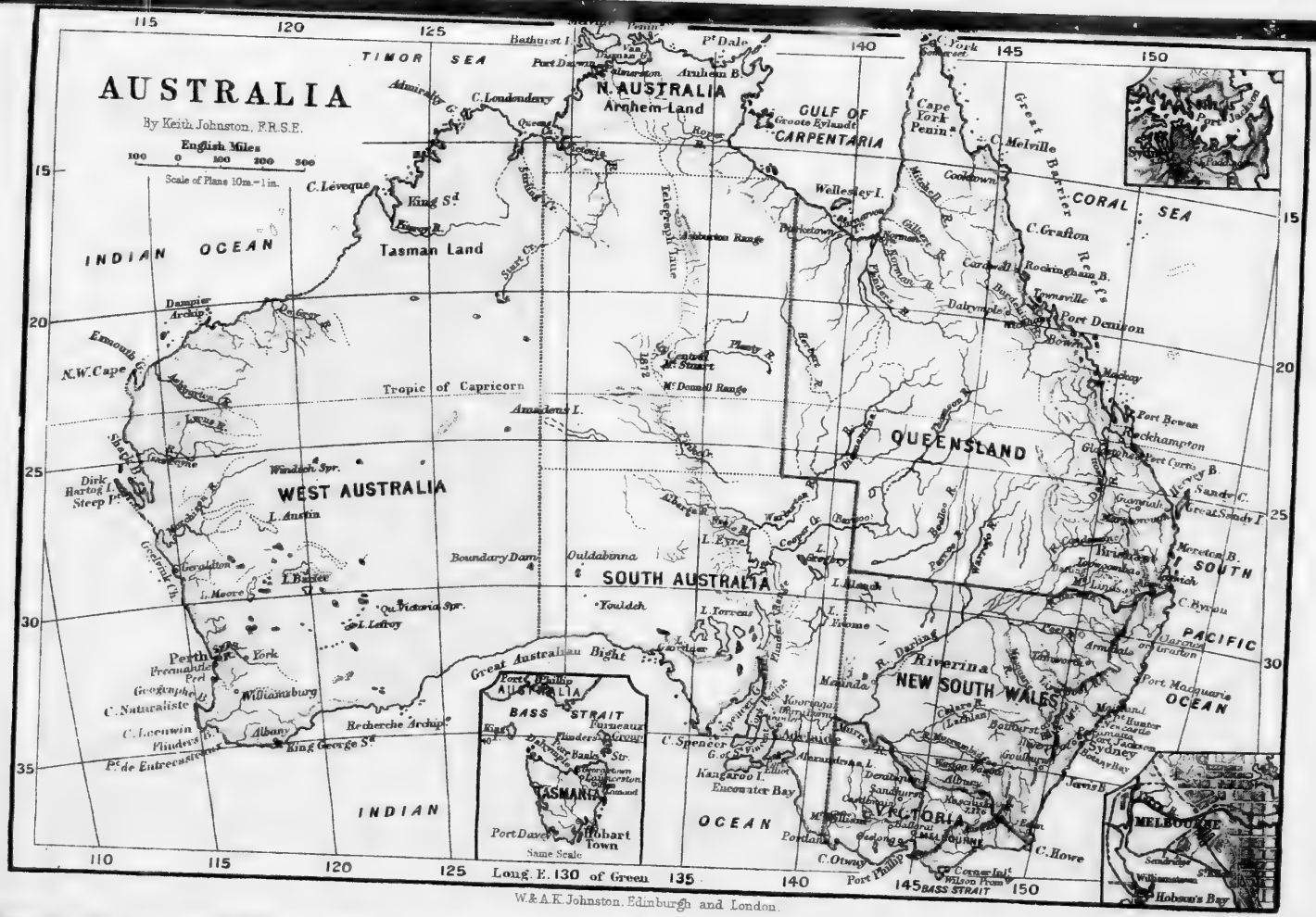
Bass — Macassar — Malacca
Torres — Sunda — Cook

SEAS.

Coral — Arafura — Chinese

AUSTRALIA.

COLONIES.	CAPITALS.	POSITION OF CAPITALS.
Victoria	Melbourne	Near Port Philip
New South Wales	Sydney	Near Botany Bay
Queensland	Brisbane	Moreton Bay
South Australia	Adelaide	N. St. Vincent Gulf
Western Australia	Perth	Swan River


AUSTRALIA
By Keith Johnston, F.R.S.E.
English Miles
100 0 100 200 300
Scale of Plans 10m.=1in.
TIMOR SEA
N. AUSTRALIA
Arnhem Land
GULF OF CARPENTARIA
CORAL SEA
INDIAN OCEAN
Tasman Land
Tropic of Capricorn
QUEENSLAND
WEST AUSTRALIA
SOUTH AUSTRALIA
NEW SOUTH WALES
VICTORIA
TASMANIA
BASS STRAIT
PACIFIC OCEAN
INDIAN OCEAN
Great Australian Bight
Long. E. 130 of Green
W.&A.K. Johnston, Edinburgh and London.

Carpe

York

Cape

Torren

Victori
Darling

Austral

GULFS AND BAYS.

Carpentaria
Botany
Australian Bight

CAPES.

York
Sandy
North West

PENINSULAS.

Cape York
Cobourg

LAKES.

Torrens
Gregory
Gardiner

RIVERS.

Victoria
Darling
Murray
Swan

MOUNTAINS.

Australian Alps
Liverpool

THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

PRINCIPAL COLONIES AND POSSESSIONS

IN NORTH AMERICA.

Dominion of Canada
Newfoundland
Bermudas
British Honduras
Most of the West India Islands.

IN SOUTH AMERICA.

British Guiana
Falkland Islands
South Georgia

IN EUROPE.

Heligoland
Gibraltar
Malta
Cyprus

IN ASIA.

Hindostan
Ceylon
Singapore
Malacca
Hong Kong
Labuan
Aden

IN AFRICA.

NAME.	CAPITAL.
Cape Colony	Cape Town
Kaffraria	King William Town
Natal	Peitermartizburg
Gold Coast	Cape Coast Castle
Sierra Leone	Free Town
Gambia	Bathurst
Mauritius Islands	Port St. Louis
Seychelles Islands	Port Victoria
St. Helena Island	Jamestown
Ascension Island	Georgetown

IN OCEANIA.

Australia
Van Dieman's Land
New Zealand

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ENGLAND AND WALES.

MOUNTAINS.

The Pennine
Cumbrian
Devonian
Snowdon

RIVERS.

Tyne
Ouse
Humber
Thames
Severn
Mersey
Eden

LAKES.

Windermere
Ulleswater
Derwentwater

INLETS.

Humber
The Wash
Solent
Bristol Channel
Cardigan Bay
Solway Frith

CAPES OR HEADS.

Flamborough
North Foreland
South Foreland
Land's End
St. David's
Holyhead

ISLANDS.

Holy
Wight
Lundy
Anglesea
Man
Scilly

PRINCIPAL CITIES.

London
Liverpool
Manchester
Birmingham
Sheffield
Leeds
Newcastle-on-Tyne
Bristol
Plymouth
Oxford
Cambridge
Merthyr Tydvil

SCOTLAND.

MOUNTAINS.

Grampian
Ben Nevis
Cheviot Hills

RIVERS.

Spey
Dee
Tay
Forth
Tweed
Clyde

LAKES OR LOCHS.

Lomond
Katrine
Earn
Tay
Awe
Leven

INLETS.

Pentland
Moray
Frith of Forth
Frith of Clyde
Loch Linnhe
The Minch

CAPES.

Wrath
Fife Ness
Mull of Cantire
Mull of Galloway

ISLANDS.

Hebrides
Orkney
Shetland
Skye
Islay
Arran

PRINCIPAL CITIES.

Edinburgh
Glasgow
Dundee
Aberdeen
Leith
Paisley
Stirling
Inverness
Perth

IRELAND.

PROVINCES.

Ulster
Leinster
Munster
Connaught

MOUNTAINS.

Sperrin
Wicklow
Macgillicuddy Reeks

RIVERS.

Foyle
Bann
Boyne
Liffey
Barrow
Blackwater
Shannon
Erne

LAKES OR LOUGHS.

Neagh
Erne
Killarney

INLETS.

Dundalk
Dublin
Cork
Dingle
Galway
Donegal

CAPES OR HEADS.

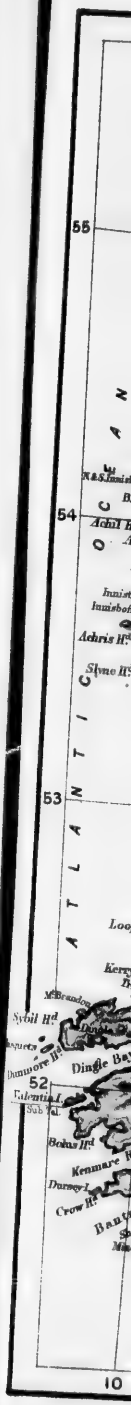
Malin
Wicklow
Clear

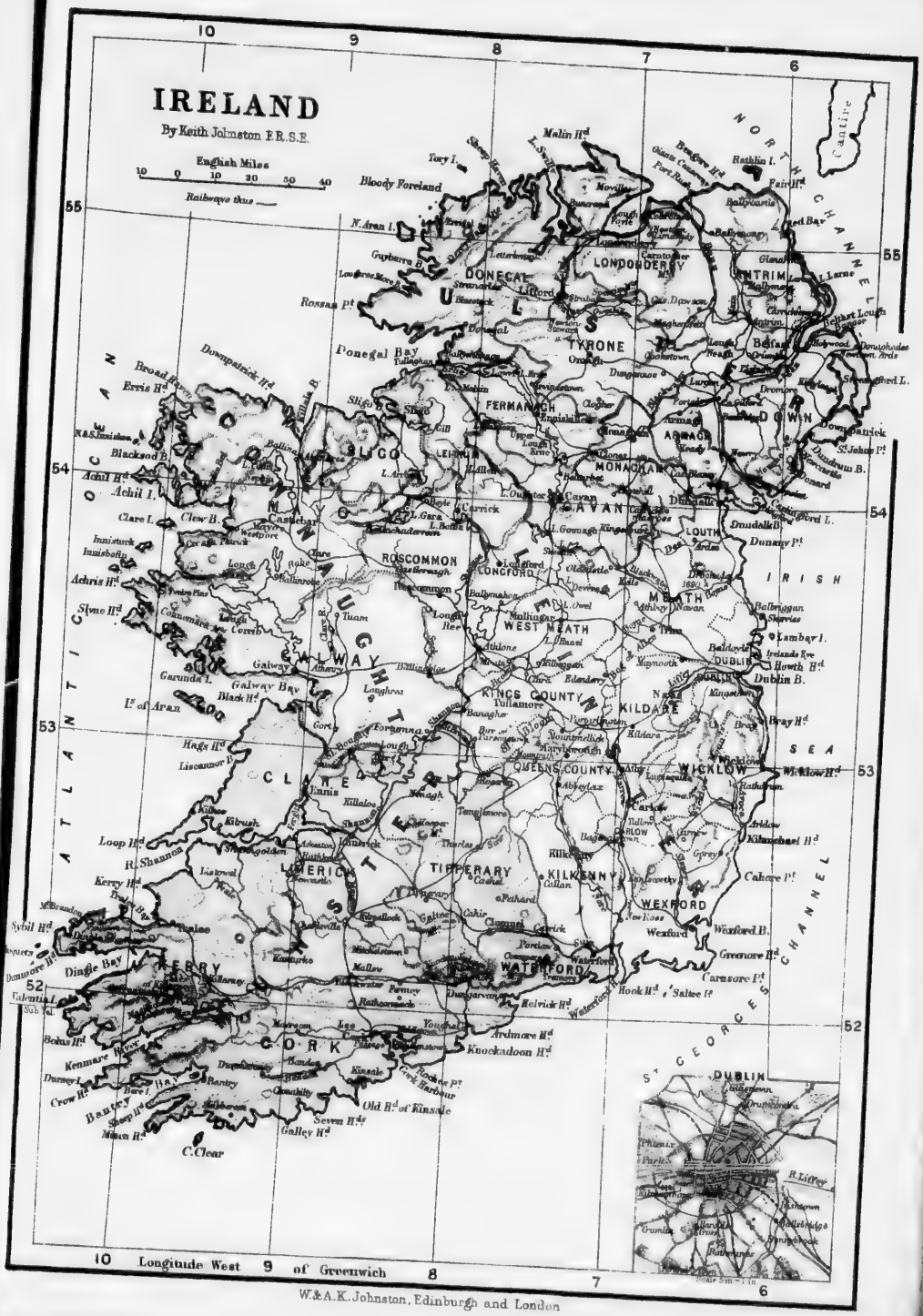
ISLANDS.

Ireland's Eye
Valentia
Achil

PRINCIPAL CITIES.

Dublin
Belfast
Cork
Limerick
Londonderry
Waterford





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Par
Ver
Lyo
Mar
Bor
Cala
Toul
Ajac

Mad
Barc
Cadi
Tole
Bada

Lisbo
Oport

Berli
Bresl
Colog
Binge
Dantz
Hanov
Frank
Dresd
Hamb
Munic
Stuttg
Strasb
Metz

Brussel
Antwe
Ostend
Liege

CHIEF CITIES IN EUROPE.

IN FRANCE.

Paris
Versailles
Lyons
Marseilles
Bordeaux
Calais
Toulon
Ajaccio (in Corsica)

IN SPAIN.

Madrid
Barcelona
Cadiz
Toledo
Badajos

IN PORTUGAL.

Lisbon
Oporto

IN PRUSSIA.

Berlin
Breslau
Cologne
Bingen
Dantzig
Hanover
Frankfort
Dresden
Hamburg
Munich
Stuttgart
Strasburg
Metz

IN BELGIUM.

Brussels
Antwerp
Ostend
Liege

IN RUSSIA.

St. Petersburg
Kronstadt
Riga
Revel
Archangel
Moscow
Odessa
Sebastopol
Kiev
Astrakhan
Warsaw
Novgorod

IN TURKEY.

Constantinople
Adrinople
Sophia
Varna
Plevna
Belgrade
Widden
Rustchuk
Bucharest
Silistra
Ibralia
Galatz
Jassy

IN NORWAY AND SWEDEN.

Christiana
Bergen
Drontheim
Frederickshald
Hammerfest
Stockholm
Gottenburg
Upsala
Carlscrona

IN ITALY.

Rome
Turin
Genoa
Milan
Bologna
Florence
Venice
Naples
Solferina
Pisa
Lorretto
Cagliare (in Sardinia)

IN AUSTRIA.

Vienna
Prague
Tokay
Presburg
Cracon
Trieste
Austerlitz
Pesth
Buda
Trent
Lemburg

IN HOLLAND.

The Hague
Amsterdam
Rotterdam
Leyden
Utrecht
Haarlem

IN SICILY.

Palerma
Messina

IN MALTA.

Valetta

LEARN THE MEANING OF THE FOLLOWING TERMS:

Geography
Physical Geography
Continent
Island
Peninsula
Cape
Isthmus
Mountain
Hill
Shore
Promontory
Cliff
Prairie
Savanna
Pampas
Llanos
Plain
Steppe
Plateau
Volcano
Crater
Lava
Desert
Oasis
Cave
Grotto
Avalanche
Glacier
Iceberg
Evaporation
Rain
Cloud
Wind
Meteor
Climate
Snow line
Ocean
Sea
Gulf or Bay
Strait
Channel
Lake
River
Bayou
Delta
River Basin
Canal
Estuary or Frith
Tributary
Confluence
Harbor
Roadstead
Archipelago
Morass
Right Bank
Watershed
Torrent
Tide
Mathematical Geography
May
Planet
Hemisphere
Circumference
Diameter
Axis
Pole
Radius
Annual Motion
Diurnal Motion
Orbit
Equator
Ecliptic
Meridian
Parrallels of Latitude
Latitude
Longitude
Tropic of Cancer
Tropic of Capricorn
Arctic Circle
Antartic Circle
Arc
Degree
Horizon
Nodes
Equinox
Zone
Isothermal line
Zodiac
Eclipse
Zenith
Nadir
Great Circle
Less Circle
Political Geography
Monarchy
Empire
Kingdom
Republic
Colony
Absolute Monarchy
Limited Monarchy
Mariner's Compass
Cardinal Points
Antipodes
Aborigines
Geology
Christian
Jew
Mohammedan
Pagan

PRINCIPAL VOLCANOES IN THE WORLD.

NAME.	COUNTRY.
Etna	Sicily
Hecla	Iceland
Vesuvius	Italy
Peak of Teneriffe	Canary Islands
Cotopaxi	Ecuador
Popocatapetl	Mexico
Mount Erebus	South Victoria

REMARKABLE ELEVATIONS.

NAME.	SITUATION.	HEIGHT ABOVE SEA.
City of Quito	Ecuador	9,600 feet
Convent St. Bernard	Switzerland	8,200 "
Lake Titicaca	Peru and Bolivia	12,795 "
Farm of Antisana	Andes	13,500 "
Mount Everest	Himalaya	29,000 "
Mont Blanc	Alps	16,750 "

ESTIMATED POPULATION AND AREA OF IMPORTANT NATIONS.

NAME.	POPULATION.	AREA IN SQ. MILES.
British Empire	200,000,000	5,500,000
Russia	80,000,000	7,500,000
Prussia	31,000,000	175,000
France	40,000,000	213,000
United States	50,000,000	3,350,000
Chinese Empire	350,000,000	5,250,000
Dominion of Canada	4,000,000	2,800,000

CHIEF EXPORTS OF IMPORTANT COUNTRIES.

Great Britain	Coal, iron, machinery, ships, hardware, cottons, woollens, linen, earthenware
France	Wines, brandy, silks, gloves, fruits
United States	Wheat, flour, timber, cotton, tobacco
Russia	Timber, tallow, corn, flax, wheat
China	Tea, cotton, porcelain, lacquered ware
Brazil	Cotton, sugar, coffee, dyewoods, diamonds
Spain	Olive oil, wines, raisins, lemons, oranges
Africa	Ostrich feathers, ivory, dyewoods
Dominion of Canada	Wheat, flour, oatmeal, timber, ships

PRONOUNCING VOCABULARY.

A

Aar (air)
Aboukir, ab-oo keer′
Achil, ak′il
Aden, ad′en
Adrianople, (-o′ple)
Af-ghan-is-tan′
Agulhas, a-gool′yas
Ajaccio, a-yat′cho
Aland, a′land
Albany, awl′ban-y
Alderney, awl′der-ny
A-lep′po
A-leu′tian (she-an)
Algiers, al-jeerz
Alleghany (gay-ny)
Altai, al-ti′
Amherst, am′erst
Amour, a-moor′
Anadir, an-a-deer′
Anam, a nam′
Andes, an′-dez
Anglesey, ang′gl-sea
An-nap′o-lis
Antilles, an-teelz′
Aral, ar′al
Archangel, ark-ain′jel
Ar-kan′sas
Ar-ran
As-sin′ni-boine
As-tra-kan′
Assumption, as-soom-shun′
Az′-of
A-zores′

B

Badajos, bad-a hos
Baikal, bi′kal
Balearic, bal-e-ar′ic
Balize, ba-leez′
Balkan, bal-kan′
Bar-cel-o′na
Baton Rouge (roozh)
Behring, bee′ring
Belle Isle, bel-ile′
Beloochistan (chis-tan′)
Benares, ben-ar′ez
Benin, ben-een′
Berbice, ber-beece′
Bingen, bing-n
Bergen, berg′en (g hard)
Bologna, be-lone′yah
Bonnechere, bun shahr′
Bonifacio (fah′cho)
Bordeaux, bordo′
Brahmapootra (poo′tra)
Bras-d′Or, bra-dohr′
Brazil, brazeel′
Breslau, bres′law
Buda, boo′dah
Buenos Ayres, bwa-nos-i′res

C

Cagliara, kal′ya-re
Cairo, kie′ro (Egypt)
Cairo, kay-ro (United States)
Calais, kal′is
Calumet, kal′u-met
Cambridge, kaim-brig′
Car-ib-be′an
Castile, cas-teel′
Ca-toche′
Cawn-pore′
Cayenne, kie-en′
Ceph-a lo′ni-a (-low)
Cevennes, say-ven′
Chaleur, sha-lehr′
Cha′gres
Chaudiere, show-de-air′
Cheviot, chev′i-ot
Chili, chee′lee
Chiloe, chee-lo-ay′
Christiana, kris-ti-a′na (long a)
Chuquisaca, choo-ke-sak′a
Cinque, sink
Cognac, kon-yak′

Coglona, ko-lon'ya
Cologne, ko-lone'
Condi, kon'day
Connaught, con'nawt
Connecticut, con-net'i-cut
Copenhagen, ko-pen-haig'en
Corfu, kor-foo'
Coruna, ko-run'na
Costa Rica. kos'ta re'ka
Cote d'Or, kot-dor'
Co-to-pax'i
Coulonge, koo-lonzh'
Crecy, kressy
Cronstadt, kron'stat
Culloden, cul-lo'den
Cyclades, sik'la-dez

D

Dahl, dal
Dantzic, dant'zik
Darnstadt, darn'stat
Delhi, del'le
Delhi, del'hie (United States)
Dem-be'a
Des Chatz, deh-shah'
Des Moines, de-moin'
Dieppe, dee-ep'
Dnieper, nee'per
Dniester, nees'ter
Douro, doo'ro
Drogheda, drog'eda
Drontheim, don'time
Dubuque, du-book'
Dundalk, dun-dawk'
Duquesne, dun-kan'

E

Ecuador, ek-wa-dore'
Edinburgh, ed'in-bur-ro
Elbe, elb
El'gin (g hard)
Erie, e're
Erin
Esquimaux, es'ke-mow
Es-se-qui'bo, (-kee)
Eylau, i-lau

F

Faroe, fah'ro
Fiji, fee'ji
Finisterre, fin-is-ter'
Fon-te-noy'
Frio, free'o

G

Ga-lap'a-gos
Galaz, ga-lats'
Gal-lip'o-li
Garonne, ga-rone'
Gaspe, gas'pe
Gatineau, gat-e-no'
Geno'a
Gysers, gi'sers (g hard)
Ghauts, gawts
Gib-ral'tar
Glom'men
Gloucester, glos'ter
Gott'land
Gracios-a-Dios, gras-e-ass-a-dee'oce
Greenwich, green'ij
Guardafui, gar-daf-we
Guayaquil, gwi-a-keel'
Guiana, ge-a'na (g hard)

H

Haerlem, har'lem
Hague, haig
Hainan, hie'nan
Harwich, har'ij
Haute, hot
Havre, ha'vr
Heb'ri-dees
Hel'i-go-land
Hertford, har'ford (England)
Hertford, hert'ford (U. S.)
Him-a-lay'a
Hin-dos-tan'
Ho'bar-ton
Holstein, hol'stine
Hon-o-lu'lu
Hue, Hoo-a'
Hum'ber

I

Ill-i-nois'
In-dian-ap'o-lis
In'dus
I'o-wa

Ir-ra-wad'y
Ise, e'zer
Ivica, i-vee'sa

J

Ja-mai'ca
Japura, ha-pu'ra
Jassy, yas'se
Java, jah'va
Jel-a-la-bad'
Je'na
Ju'an Fer-nan'dez

K

Kam-tchat'ka
Katrine, kay-trine
Ke-lat'
Ken-ne-bec'
Khartoom'
Khiva, keeva
Kief, kee-ev'
Kin-car'dine
Kirkudbright, kirk'-koo'bre
Kos-ci-us'ko

L

Laaland, law'land
Lab-ra-dor'
La Chine, la-cheen'
La Plata, la-plah'ta
Leicester, les'ter
Leinster, lin'ster
Leipsic, lipe'sik
Lev'en
Leyden, li'dn
Liege, lee-ije'
Lima, lee'ma
Lip'ar-i
Llannos, lan'os
Lo-fo'den
Loire, lwar
Loo-choo'
Lough Erne, lok'ern
Luck-now'
Lutzen, loot'sen
Lyons, li'onz

M

Ma-cas'sar
Madeira, ma-dee'ra
Madras'
Madrid'
Mael'strom
Mag-an et'a wan
Ma-gel'lan
Maggiore, ma-jo'ra
Ma-jor'ca
Ma'lar
Mal'dives
Malplaquet, mal-plak'a
Malta, mawl'ta
Man-il'la
Man-i-to'ba
Maracaybo, mar-ik'bo
Ma-rit'za (sa)
Mar'mo-ra
Marseilles, mar-salz
Mar-ta-ban'
Mas-sa.chu'setts
Mat-a-pan'
Mauritius, (-ish'e-us
Meaford, me'ford
Mendocino, men-do-see'no
Mer'thyr, Tyd'vil
Messina. mes-see'na
Metz, mets
Meuse, muze
Mil'an
Mi-nor'ca
Miquelon, mik-e-lon'
Miramichi, mir-a-mi-she
Mobile, mo'beel
Mol-da'vi-a
Mo-non-ga-he'la
Mons, mongs
Mont Blanc, mong-blang
Mont-calm' (-kam)
Mon-te-ne'gro (-na')
Mon-te Vid'eo
Mont-mo-ren'cy
Mont-pel'ier (-yer)
Moray, mur're
Mo-re'a
Mosquito, mos-ke'to

Mozambique, mo-zam'beek'
Muhl, mool
Munich, mu'nick
Mus'co-vy

N

Nantes, nants
Nassau, nas'saw
Na'tal
Neagh, nay
Neuilly, nule-yee'
Neuwied, new'weed
New'found-land
New Gre-na'da
New Or'le-ans
Ngami, n'ga'me
Nice, neece
Ni-co-bar'
Niemen, nee'men
Niger, ni'ger
Niphon, nee-fon
Nip'is-sing
Norwich, nor'rig
Nova Scotia (sko'she-a)
Nov-go rod'

O

O'by
Oceana, o-she-an'a
Ochil, o'kil
O-des'sa
Oeland, oo'land
Oesel, oo'sel
Ok-hostk'
Onega, o-nee'ga
On-on-da'ga
Or'e-gon
O-ri-no'co
Ork'neys
Or'le-ans
Or'muz
Or'te-gal
Os-tend'
Oswego, os-wee'go
Otaheite, o'ta-hite
Oudenarde, oud'nard
Oural, oo'ral
Ouse, ooz

P

Pad'u-a
Palatine, pal'a-teen
Pal-em-bang'
Pa-ler'mo
Pa'los (a as in far)
Pan-a-ma'
Pap'u-a
Par-a-quay'
Par-a-mar'i-bo
Par-a-na' (-naw)
Pa'ri-a (a as in far)
Parima, pa-ree'ma
Pavia, pa-vee'a
Peiho, pie'ho
Pe-king', or Pe-kin'
Pem'bi-na
Pembroke, pem'bruk
Pe-nob'scot
Pesth, pest
Pe-tchee-lee'
Phi-lip'pines
Pil-co-ma'yo
Pisa, pee'za
Plymouth, plim'outh
Poitiers, poi-teerz'
Pol-y-ne'sia (-ne'she-a)
Pompeii, pom-pe'i
Porto Rico, por'to ree'co
Po-to'mac
Potosi, po-to-see'
Prussia, prush'a
Pruth, prute
Pun'tas Are'nas (-ray)
Pyrenees, pi'renees

Q

Quatre Bras, ka'tr bra (a as in far)
Que-bec'
Quito, kee'to

R

Racine, ra'ceen
Raleigh, raw'le
Ramillies, ram-il-ees'
Reichstadt, rike'statt
Rei'ki-a-vik

Rev'el
Rheims, reemz
Richelieu, reesh'loo
Rideau, ree'do
Riga, ree'ga
Riobamba, ree-o-bam'ba
Ri'o Grande
Rio Janiero, ree'o-ja-nay'ro
Res-ti-gouche'
Ro-an-oke'
Ro-chelle'
Ro-ma'ni-a
Rouen, roo-awng'
Roussillon, roo-sil'yong
Ru'gen (g hard)
Russia, rush'a
Rut'land
Ryswick, ris-wik

S

Sabine, sa-bene'
Saghalien, sa-gha-lee'en
Saginaw, sag'in-aw
Saguenay, sag'nay
Sah'a-ra
Said, side
St Augustine, au-gus-teen'
St. Ber'nard
St. Croix, kroix or krwa
St. Cyr, sang'seer'
St. Domingo, do-ming'go
St. Ger'main
St. Pierre, peer
Salado, sal-aw'do
Sal-a-man'ca
Salisbury, salz'ber-re
Sam-ar-cand'
San Ju'an
San'ta Fe
San-ti-a'go
Sas-katch'a-wan
Sault, soo
Scheldt, skelt
Schuyler, sky-ler
Schuylkill, skool'kill
Scilly, silly
Scutari, skoo'ta-ree
Se-dan'
Seine, sane
Sen'i-ca
Seychelles, say-shalz'
Shat'ul Ar'ab
Shumla, shoom'la
Si-er'ra Mo-re'na (nay)
Sinope, sin'o-pe
Sioux, se-oo
So-co'tra
Solferino, sol-fo-ree'no
So-mau'li
Son-o'ra
Soudan, sou-dan'
Spey, spay
Spitz-berg'en (g hard)
Stamboul, Stam-bool'
Stat'en Is'land (stat'te)
Stromboli, strom'bo-lee
Stuttgard, stoot'gard
Syracuse, sir'a-cuse

T

Tadousac, tad-oo-sac'
Tahiti, ta-he'ti
Ta-nan-a-ri'voo (-ree')
Tapajos, ta-pa'yos
Tar'anto
Tarifa, ta-ree'fa
Tasmania, tas-may'ni-a
Te-he-ran'
Te-haun'te-pec
Ten'e-riffe
Ter-ra-del Fuego (fway'go)
Terre Haute, tar-hote'
Tet-u-an'
Thames, temz
Theiss, tice
Thibet, te-bet'
Thiers, tee-ar'
Tim-buc'too
Tocantins, to-can-teens'
Tonquin, ton-keen'
Topayos, to-pi'yos
Tor'ne-a
To'res Ve'dras (vay)

Tortuga, tor-too'ga
Toulon, too-long'
Toulouse, too-looz'
Tours, toors
Tra-fal-gar'
Trieste, tre-est'
Trin-i-dad
Trip'o-li
Troyes, twra
Tula, too'la
Tyrol, tir'ol

U

Ucayale, u-cay-a'le
Uls'wa-ter
U'me-a
Ural, oor'al
Uruguay, (-gwa')
Utrecht, u'trekt

V

Valais, va-lay'
Valdai, val'day
Valois, val-wa'
Vancover, van-coo'ver
Vaudreuil, vo-drool'
Ven-e-zue'la
Ve-ra Cruz, (-crooz)
Vermizo, ver-may'ho
Versailles, ver-sales'
Vosges, vozh

W

Wal-den'ses
Walachia, wal-lay'ke-a
Wa'ter-loo
Wen'ner
Weser, wee'zer
West'min-ster
Wey, way
Wid'din
Wight, wite
Windsor, win'zer
Win'ni-peg
Woolwich, wool'ij
Worcester, woos'ter
Wy-o'ming

X

Xalapa, ha-la'pa
Xeres, hay-res'
Xingu, shin-goo'

Y

Yakoutsk, ya-kootsk'
Ya-mas'ka
Yang'tse-ki-ang'
Yed'do
Yenikale, yen-i-kaw'lay
Yen-i-see'
Yu-ca-tan'

Z

Zan-gue-bar'
Zan'te
Zuric, zu'rik
Zuyder Zee, zoi'der zee

EXAMINATION PAPERS.

FOR FOURTH CLASS PUPILS.

Time, 1½ hours.

1. Define: Ecliptic, Estuary, Watershed, Zone, Planet, Oasis, Latitude, Crater, Aborigines, Cardinal Points.

2. A vessel sails from Calcutta to London; what countries does she pass, and through what bodies of water does she sail?

3. Name the Mountains Ranges of Asia, and the Rivers of the Southern Slope.

4. Bound New Brunswick, France, Siberia, and United States.

5. Name the States of which the Mississippi forms part of the boundary.

6. Which of the Lakes of North America form part of the Southern boundary of the Dominion?

7. Name the Counties and County Towns of Ontario, west of the meridian of Hamilton.

8. What, and where are: Singapore, Aden, Suez, Palermo, Oporto, Finland, Genoa, Clyde, The Minch, Quito, Tehauntepec, Race, Valentia, Ararat, Wrath, Goa, Kandalaska, Fraser, Nootka, Collingwood?

9. What is the Latitude and Longitude of the North Pole?

10. Name the Straits and Channels of Europe, and tell what bodies of water they connect and the Countries which they separate.

11. Name and locate the principal Lakes of Africa and Asia.

12. Draw a map of Europe, inserting the Rivers, Lakes, and Capital Cities.

NUMBER TWO.

Time, 1½ hours.

1. Tell the meaning of Isthmus, Peninsula, Republic, Promontory, Prairie, Glacier, Meridian, Tropic of Cancer, Degree, Horizon.

2. Name the Political Divisions of South America with their capitals.

3. Name the Countries of Europe that border on the Mediterranean.

4. What is the width of the Torrid Zone in English miles?

5. How can a vessel make its way from Montreal to Chicago?

6. Name twenty Mountain Chains in the Eastern Hemisphere, with the position and direction of each.

7. Name and state the positions of the principal Peninsulas of Asia.

8. What countries in the world lie wholly or partly within the Torrid Zone?

9. What bodies of water bound the following Peninsulas: Asia Minor, Labrador, Nova Scotia, Jutland, Morea?

10. Name and locate the principal Seas, Capes, Islands, Gulfs and Bays of Africa.

11. Where and what are: Key West, Pembina, Bras D'or, Pictou, Oesel, Brantford, Windsor, Gondar, Agulhas, Teneriffe, Manilla, Honolulu, Plevna, Adrianople, Swan, Sidney, Auckland, Aar, Theiss, Madeira?

12. Draw an outline map of Ontario, marking the positions of the Cities, and on each boundary Lake and River write its name.

NUMBER THREE.

Time, 1½ hours.

1. What does each of the following terms mean: Steppe, Desert, Snow Line, Arctic Circle, Orbit, River Basin, Axis, Right Bank, Avalanche, Isothermal Line?

2. The circumference of a circle is 180 chains, find the length of a Degree in yards.

3. Name the Counties of Ontario bordering on the River St. Lawrence, and the County Town of those bordering on the Ottawa.

4. Name the Counties of Ontario through which the main line of the Great Western Railway passes, and six of the principal stations on the Grand Trunk west of Toronto.

5. How could you go from Goderich (by the way of Collingwood) to Toronto? Mention two other routes.

6. Name all the New England States that border on the Atlantic.

7. In what respects are the Continents of North and South America similar?

8. Name the British possessions in Africa with their capitals.

9. Name and locate the principal volcanoes in the world.

10. Name at least two cities on each of the following rivers:—Mississippi, Danube, Volga, St. Lawrence, Thames.

11. What and where are: Lomond, Ben Nevis, Lyons, Venice, Ajaccio, Father Point, Canso, Titicaca, Hammerfest, Dundee, Canton, Bass, Roca, Maggiore, Silistria, Simcoe, Wight, Laaland, Lena, Manitoulin.

12. Draw an outline map of the Baltic, naming and marking the positions of the principal rivers that empty into it.

NUMBER FOUR.

Time, 1½ hours.

1. Define the following terms: Axis, Tributary, Strait, Cliff, Colony, Tide, Zodia, Mathematical Geography, Lava, Eclipse.

2. Name the Principal Rivers of Ontario, and tell where they empty.

3. Through what waters would you sail in going from Vienna to Paris?

4. Name the chief Tributaries of the Amazon, the St. Lawrence, the Danube, the Parana and the Mississippi.

5. Mention the Countries, with their Capitals, partly bounded by the Pacific Ocean.

6. Name the Capes, Straits, Gulfs and Bays on the Atlantic Coast of North America.

7. State the position of each of the following Islands, and name the Government to which it belongs: Cosica, Anglesea, Trinidad, Ceylon, Cuba, Greenland, Walpole, Sardina, Heligoland, Niphon.

8. What is there remarkable in respect to the Caspian and Aral Seas?

9. Name the Countries of Europe that have no sea coast.

10. Mention the Gulfs and Bays, Rivers and Chief Cities of Australia.

11. A crow flies in a straight line from Cape Lopatka to St. Petersburg: name in order the rivers crossed.

12. Draw a map of North America that will show the positions of the Mountain chains, the Lakes, and the Cities of London, Albany, New Orleans, San Francisco, Chicago.

NUMBER FIVE.

Time, 1½ hours.

1. Define: Isthmus, Promontory, Beach, Bay, Inlet, Sound, Roadstead, Strait, Zone, Tropic.

2. Name and give the boundries of the Zones. What determines the two Tropics and the two Polar Circles?

3. Define: Latitude, Longitude, First Meridian. What is the greatest latitude a place can have? The greatest longitude? Why?

4. Give the boundaries of Asia and the relative positions of its chief political divisions.

5. What other European powers besides Great Britain have a foothold in India, and what place does each possess?

6. What important rivers flow into Asiatic Seas that have no outlet?

7. Name twelve of the principal Grand Trunk stations in Ontario.

8. By what railways can you travel from Chatham to Collingwood?

9. Give, with their boundaries, the political divisions of North America.

10. Name the principal rivers, the great mountain chains, and the largest cities between Siberia and the Indian Ocean.

11. Name the Provinces which form the Dominion, with the capital and chief exports of each.

12. Sketch a map exhibiting the leading physical features of the Continent of Europe.

NUMBER SIX.

Time, 1½ hours.

1. Define: Equinox, Great Circle, Steppes, Inlet, Capital, Plateau, Physical Geography, Absolute Monarchy, Beach, Roadstead.
2. What and where are Aral, Wight, St. Louis, Tweed, Lepanto, Cayenne, Bengal, Hong Kong, Warsaw, Aguthas?
3. State the form of government of France, Egypt, Cuba, Switzerland, Bengal.
4. What are the political divisions of South America? What are the natural divisions of North America?
5. Where do the following Rivers rise: Mississippi, Rhine, Rhone, Nile, Nelson?
6. Name the principal Cities on the Atlantic Coast of the United States.
7. Name the principal Sea Ports of the Dominion.
8. Name the Rivers flowing South through Asia and the waters into which they empty.
9. Name, in order, the Rivers, Capes and Mountains of Europe.
10. Name the principal Mountain Ranges North of the Equator.
11. What are the principal Rivers of South America?
12. Draw a Map of Ireland, marking Dublin, Cork, Belfast.

NUMBER SEVEN.

Time, 1½ hours.

1. Define the following:—Zone, First Meridian, Glacier, Climate, Promontory, Cliff, Meridian, Lake, Political Geography.
2. Name ten of the most important Stations on the Grand Trunk Railway.
3. Account for the Positions of the Bounding Lines of the Zones.
4. Account for the Great Floods on the Red River in the Spring.
5. Give the boundaries of Africa and name its Countries.
6. Name the divisions of Australia with their Chief Cities.
7. Name the Maritime Provinces of the Dominion.
8. Name the important Rivers in the United States and the Chief Cities on their banks.
9. Where do we get: Sugar, Tobacco, Iron, Rice, Canned Salmon, Currants, Raisins, Oranges, Tin?
10. Name the American States east of the Mississippi, with the Capital of each.
11. What are the Chief Towns of France? Germany?
12. What are the lines usually drawn on Globes?

NUMBER EIGHT.

Time, 1½ hours.

1. Name the Mediterranean Sea Ports of France, Spain, Egypt.
2. State the Latitude and Longitude of: Toronto, London, Montreal, New York, Quebec.
3. What and where are: Liverpool, Wight, Clear, Lyons, Venice, Biscay, Dover, Umea, Ottawa, Windsor?
4. Name the chief Railways in Ontario.
5. From what countries do we obtain Opium, Coal, Silver, Gold, Carpets, Silks, Salt, Cotton, Wine, Buffalo Robes?
6. Name, in order, the Political Divisions of Asia.
7. Name the Islands in the Mediterranean.
8. Name the Lakes and Rivers in Ontario.
9. Write the names of the thirteen original States.
10. Name the chief Lake Ports of Ontario.
11. For what do you consider China remarkable?
12. Draw a Map of Ontario, marking the location of: Goderich, Collingwood, Sarnia, Toronto, Hamilton, Guelph, Kingston, St. Thomas, Windsor, Clinton.

NUMBER NINE.

Time, 1½ hours.

1. Give the meaning of Ecliptic, Crater, Longitude, Watershed, Coast, Right Bank, Hill, River, Sound, Strait.
2. Name the important Mountain Ranges in the Southern Hemisphere.
3. Locate Boston, Halifax, New Orleans, St. Louis, Meaford, Owen Sound, Cayuga, St. Paul, Chicago, Detroit.
4. Name and locate some Colony of France.
5. Name the Provinces of the Dominion in order of size.
6. Name and give the boundaries of the Zones.
7. What Countries in South America are partly bounded by the Atlantic.
8. Bound Mexico, France, Hindostan, Spain, Egypt.
9. By what railways can you travel from:
   (1) Goderich to Cayuga:
   (2) Barrie to Ottawa:
   (3) Lindsay to St. Thomas:
10. What is Climate? How is it affected?
11. What places of importance would you see if you coasted round Lake Ontario.
12. Draw a map of the Baltic marking the positions of the Chief Islands.

NUMBER TEN.

Time, 1½ hours.

1. Define Firth, Meridian, Mathematical Geography, Tide, Lava, Basin, Cape, Peninsula, Cave, Avalanche.

2. What, and where are Three Rivers, Avon, Corfu, Mersey, Trinidad, Stromboli, Leith, Glasgow, Tweed, Land's End.

3. Give the chief exports of Russia, Ontario, France, China, United States.

4. A vessel sails from Montreal to Cuba. What will her cargo probably be: (1) On her outward trip. (2) On her return trip?

5. Name and locate the important Volcanoes.

6. Bound Asia and name its important Rivers.

7. What Railways cross the main line of the Grand Trunk? Where do they cross?

8. What railways run into Toronto? London? St. Thomas? Hamilton? Guelph?

9. Name and locate the great North American Lakes.

10. What counties, in Ontario, west of Stratford, does the Grand Trunk run through?

11. Where is Salt found in Ontario?

12. Draw a Map of the United States, marking the Mountain Ranges, the Rivers, and ten important Cities.

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